

The Democrat.

THE DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

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It is marvelous that experience has not satisfied the President that his radical advisers are shallow, incompetent and dangerous counsellors. We have only to look at a year or two at the conduct of these men to see clearly ignorance, want of sagacity and forecast.

They sneered at the suggestions of Disunion, and derided all threats of it. They sneered at the suggestions of the Union, and derided all threats of it. They sneered at the suggestions of the Union, and derided all threats of it.

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our acts than the rebels. We are only a mob, and one mob is as lawful as another. It may be inconvenient for us to regard constitutional restraints whilst the rebels do not; so it may be inconvenient for society to go through the forms of law to punish murder, but it is not on that account any better to punish without law.

The Constitution gives ample power to put down this rebellion. There is no excuse for violating it. To plead that we can do it because the rebels have done it, is to confess ourselves on a dead level with them. What the Constitution provides is safe and efficient; what it does not provide is lawless, and if followed is only rebellion itself in another form.

We learn from Mr. Bush, the operator at the Frankfort depot, that all the telegraphic communication between this city and O'Bannon's Station and Lagrange has been cut off. It is Jenks Fible who is acting as guide to the rebels through the country above here. Jenks, it will be remembered, took the oath, in this city, some time ago, and was allowed to return to his home near Ballardville, his father being one of the best old Democratic Union men in the State.

Danville, Boyle county, Kentucky, is the place where the rebels hold their Legislature to-day. It is also the place where James G. Burris, the first Abolition candidate, was nominated for the Presidency. It is also the home of Monroe Edwards, the notorious counterfeiter. So much for Danville.

The rebels arrested Geo. W. Yeaman, of Owensboro, a member of the Legislature, but released him unconditionally.

(For the Louisville Democrat.)

To the Good and True Union Men.

Friends, let us reason together. A little quiet, sober chat will do no harm, and might do much good. We have complained much about this or that policy, and have been particularly severe upon lenient policy. Now, seriously, is it not our own fault? Don't we claim some friend, and require he shall be released—dealt with kindly, or let alone altogether? Let me state a case in point. While Major Jerdon, of the Ninth Pennsylvania cavalry, was stationed at Tompkinsville, some citizens of Monroe reported to him as being very bad men, and doing much mischief. The Major detailed a squad of men to capture them, and their informers went along and assisted. They were caught and sent to Louisville, and a few days after, these informers circulated a petition asking their release. The document was forwarded to General Boyle, and they were set at liberty on the strength of it. They went home mad—swearing vengeance, &c., and in a few days Jerdon's command was dispersed by Morgan.

Then a large number of us don't like our Generals. They don't manage right—too quick or too slow—too rough on the men, or don't keep them sufficiently in check; always something wrong. The right man would have crushed this rebellion long ago. Very easy to say at home and say all these things—very; but where is the proof? We have a great many Generals, and the war is not yet over. Would any of us admit they are all fools, cowards or traitors? Hardly; for every one has his pet—some have a great many; but the particular one is not in the right place. Is there any certainty that if he were there the case would change any? Now, would there not be some wisdom, inasmuch as we must have some leaders, to let them command without any great comment? Don't make any public, unless you can answer one of the following questions: Where is Bragg, and how many men has he? Where is your proof? Where is Smith and his men, and how many has he? Give us an account of Marshall, Buckner, Scott, Morgan, and Forrest. How many torries have joined them in Kentucky? How many have deserted, and come among us as spies? How many traitors have we in this city? While you are thinking of these questions, I'll tell you some questions that were asked me last winter while our troops were about Louisville, and also as to how I answered them to us. Nearly every man I met while I was telling down the country would inquire when our troops would move? when there would be an attack made? when would Gen. Thomas come? Don't know; but my friend, are you very anxious to see a move? Oh, yes, very. Then, said I, get a musket and move. Oh, no, they all had some excuse.

QUESTIONS—How many grumblers will shoulder a musket and move?

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S NEW THEATRE.—A Salt Lake letter to the St. Louis Republic says that Brigham Young is building a theatre, at his own expense, which, in size and commodiousness, will compare favorably with any theatre in the West. It is one hundred and forty-four feet by eighty; the stage is sixty-four feet deep; the height from the floor to the temporary ceiling is forty feet, and to the top of the dome, which is not to be finished off this year, sixty-five feet. It has three tiers of galleries and the usual indoor arrangements. The edifice is built of stone cut from the mountains.

The budget of the Confederate Secretary of the Treasury shows that, from its commencement to the present time, the expenses of the Confederate government have reached the sum of \$347,000,000, and amount of funds to be provided for the first of January will be \$200,000,000. War taxes amounting to a little over \$10,000,000 have been paid into the treasury by seven States, viz: North Carolina, \$1,400,000; Virginia, \$2,125,000; Louisiana, \$2,500,000; Georgia, \$2,000,000; Florida, \$434,000; Alabama, \$225,000; and Mississippi, \$1,484,000.

Gen. Cass lately gave a piece of advice which it would be well to have impressed upon every officer in our army. The General was making a parting speech to the 24th Michigan Regiment and to his adopted son, Col. Morrow, who is its commander. The old gentleman said:

"I need not say anything to you relative to the display of courage—that is common to Americans—but I beg of you, for God's sake, do not allow yourself to be surprised."

The Army Register for September, 1862, is out. Our regular army consists now of nearly 40,000 men.

The Battles of Antietam Valley.

SCENES ON THE BATTLE-FIELD—IMMENSE LOSS OF THE REBELS—RETREAT OF THE ARMY.

(Correspondence of the Baltimore American.)

HAGERSTOWN, Sept. 30.

On Thursday morning the rebels sent in a flag of truce for permission to take off the wounded inside their own lines, and five hours were consumed in that purpose, and we had an opportunity to visit the extreme front of the battle-field, and there found that the rebels had again suffered terribly. Their dead were surely three to our one, and they left on the field fully half as many wounded as our entire number of wounded here. I found Col. Stokes, of the 27th Georgia regiment, with Lieutenant Colonel and five commissioned officers, all sleeping in death on the same field. Their officers were hard to distinguish, for their coats, bearing the insignia of their rank, being put on light blue cloth, with dark colored blue stars. We were satisfied that in this engagement they lost four officers to our one. Gen. Mansfield had been killed by rebel skirmishers while reconnoitering their front the evening previous.

Late in the evening the rebel left was driven entirely off the field, compelling their whole army to recross the Potomac, which they accomplished with success so far as we could ascertain. The California regiment, Col. Westar, was badly cut up, and the Colonel wounded in the right arm, and the rebel Gen. White was killed here. Our loss was heaviest on the right, but not more than one-half the rebel loss. The field extended at least one mile in the rear of their front, and showed how determined and how obstinate the ground had been contested, and yet how easily the rebels were driven back to recross to line away beyond their front so far in their rear that we found mingled with the dead and wounded a cow, several hogs, a sheep, and a dog—all on the battle-field, fallen by the same deadly missiles. They had all been killed from our fire while driving the rebels back into the country. Here we found another rebel Colonel and four commissioned officers, a piece dismounted, and two caissons, one filled with ammunition. We also found six dead horses in a space not thirty feet square. I noticed they had been shot down with grape. And here, in every direction lay guns, bayonets, cartridge boxes, clothing and other articles of the dead and wounded, who lay piled up and scattered over miles of the country. They mostly shot through with musket bullets, torn with grape and shell, and mangled with cannon balls. Here lay a Wisconsin man with his hand and leg shot away with a round shot; here lay two Mississippi brothers, one with his head shot off, and a tree mortally wounded, and against the other by his side locked in the embrace of death. I saw a Thirteenth Massachusetts man propping the head of a wounded South Carolina soldier, and filling his mouth with water by draining his own; I saw our Union wounded sharing water and food with the wounded rebels, and I saw, during Wednesday and Thursday, hundreds of rebels, and still to be seen, the hands of our own soldiers as they lay on the field. I've heard but one rebel complain, an Alabamian, and he had been killed in the conflict of Tuesday evening, and was not moved from the field until Thursday morning, but he had been kindly cared for and his wants supplied by our men, whom he never failed to call as soon as they came near. He was the only bitter man we met with among their wounded and prisoners. It was impossible to resist him, as he lay on a knoll not more than two hundred yards from the rebel front.

General McClellan.

The Baltimore American puts its heel upon the heels of the rebels, and the editorial journals have been circulating against General McClellan. First:

"Now we happen to know that General McClellan, six days after he reached Harpers Ferry, placed the post at Harper's Ferry under the command of General Wool, and not of General McClellan. We know also that before starting from Washington, Gen. McClellan urged the evacuation of Harpers Ferry, and the occupation of Maryland Heights, and the ground he occupied believe it could be held if thoroughly besieged—and on the further ground that to assist it would greatly interfere with his plan of the campaign. In reply to this recommendation assurances were given that the post was 'impregnable,' and the recommendation of Gen. McClellan unheeded. This places the responsibility of the Harpers Ferry disaster directly upon the War Department. It shows again, conclusively, that only because Gen. McClellan's plans have been overruled, and his advice ignored, we have again lost the chance of inflicting a most destructive blow upon this accursed rebellion."

Had General McClellan's urgent request been heeded and obeyed, had Maryland Heights been occupied, and the rebels could have crossed the Potomac. We should have cut them up root and branch, and begged the remainder. As it is, we lost several thousand men, an important position, and opened the door of retreat to their army.

Yet to-day—does it not make earnest men almost despair of the republic—to-day the radical presses are denouncing General McClellan for not doing this and that, and all in his power to do, and while he vainly regrets the doing of when it was possible. He pointed what all now admit to have been the only way of ruining the rebel army, and did his share of it. He could not pass beyond the sphere of his command. The administration kept a traitor, or fool, in a most important post, who sacrificed it, and cheated that work of its proper fruits. It refused sanction General McClellan's despised 'strategy,' and now reaps again the bitter result in a shameful surrender, an attenuated victory, and the sinking heart of the nation which looks on in amazement and almost stupefaction to see the radicals again moving heaven and earth to degrade the General who has led the Potomac army to its only victories.—N. Y. World.

DANCING THEIR RAGS OFF.—Two unoppressed country lasses visited Niblo's in New York, during the ballet season. When the short-skirted gossamer and nymphs made their appearance on the stage, they became restless and fidgety. "Oh, Annie!" exclaimed on *sotto voce*. "Well, Mary!" "Ain't nice—I don't like it." "Hush!" "I don't care, it ain't nice, and I wonder Aunt brought us to such a place." "Hush, Mary, she talks laugh at you." After one or two things and pirouettes, the blushing Miss said: "Oh, Annie, let's go—it ain't nice and I don't feel comfortable." "Oh, hush, Mary," replied the sister, whose face was scarlet, though it was an air of determination. "It's the first time I ever was in the theater, and I suppose it will be the last, so I am just going to let it out, if they dance every rag off their backs."

Fifteen million pounds sterling (\$75,000,000) have been laid out in the Madras Presidency upon works of irrigation. These exceed in extent the most famous irrigation works of ancient Egypt.

The Romance of Camp Life.

A FEMALE SOLDIER—THE IRISH LEGION FINDS A DAUGHTER.

(From the Memphis Bulletin, S.W.)

The News.

We have some late tidings of the movements of Hindman. Four weeks ago he had his headquarters about 25 miles north of Little Rock, with a force already collected consisting of perhaps six or eight hundred men. None of the companies, except two, were full, while some had as low as twenty and thirty in each. The whole force was armed with that good old rifle, the Hindman was trying hard to get up an army, but was meeting with but little success. He had had a quarrel with old Holmes, and this would seem to lead probably to the rumor in the minds of the rebels of the 22d, to the effect that he had been arrested for disobedience of orders. We regard it as certain that the report of his approaching Springfield, Mo., is a mistake, inasmuch as the Confederates have endeavored to 'spit' Hindman. His movements are made of conscripts, and many of them are reported as deserting every opportunity they get. In this way, he has been for a while in a state of siege.

The late news from the South, outside of the *Memphis Appeal*, are to the effect that the *Memphis Appeal* has removed his headquarters from the vicinity of Holly Springs and Hernando. They left on the cars in the direction of Jackson, Mississippi, and it is supposed that his destination is Rienza, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad. He appears to have been afraid to cross from Byhalia to Hernando, but what he is on the alert, should come across and whip him. So far he has got into the cars and is now going to re-enforce Price over the railroad. It is surmised that the would-be-President is in a hurry to get up with Price, who will probably lead him into more fights than he wants to see.

EXPEDITION TO RANDOLPH—THE TOWN IN RUINS.

The Ohio Belle returned to the city last night after midnight, bringing the information that the town of Randolph had been laid in ashes yesterday afternoon. It appears that immediately on learning of the firing upon and attempted capture by Faulkner's cavalry, of the steamer *Eugene*, the military authorities determined to prevent the plan from being a reality, and for guerrillas in future, and accordingly sent the Forty-sixth Ohio, commanded by Col. Wolcott, to destroy it.

The regiment left here on Wednesday night, and reached Randolph on Thursday morning. The Quartermaster of the regiment went through the town and took an inventory of the buildings and their probable worth, with their owners' names, as far as he could be learned. The inhabitants seem to have been impressed with the conviction that the town would be destroyed, and consequently most of them had left in anticipation of the event.

The principal man of the place was an officer in the Confederate Quartermaster Department at Columbus, Island No. 10, and Fort Belle. He was in the town when the Ohio Belle got in sight, but left at a double quick. There were only a few men and some women and children left.

It was not a little singular that none of the inhabitants knew anything of the guerrillas or their movements in that vicinity, though as many as sixty of Faulkner's men slept in the town the night before. Finally, however, they admitted that the guerrillas had been there, and did attempt to capture the steamer *Eugene*, and that they had expected the destruction of the town in consequence.

An inventory having been taken of all the property, and everything in each house having been removed, every house in the town was burned to the ground, except the Methodist church, which was left standing for the accommodation of the persons turned out of doors by the fire. The house of a Mr. Chapman, living some mile back of the town, was also left standing, it having been shown that he had remained with the guerrillas heretofore, and that he was absent from home at the time of the recent attack.

Five men were taken prisoners. Three of them were taken from the *Eugene*, and with shotguns about three miles from town, and are suspected of belonging to the guerrillas. The other two are cotton buyers, suspected of acting as spies upon our army movements.

It appears that Faulkner's headquarters are back of Covington, the county seat of Tipton, and that he was getting his forces as far back from the river as possible. All the cotton and other property of value as well as the guerrillas, were taken to the town known as Randolph is now among the things that were not. The inhabitants anticipated such an event as a proper retribution, and they were not disappointed.

SHARPSBURG.—The little village of Sharpsburg, Md., is literally overwhelmed by the army. Soldiers swarm everywhere and regiments and divisions move in so many directions that the eyes become confused in the attempt to study out or detect the purpose of what is going on. General McClellan's headquarters are in the vicinity, and he may be seen, several times a day, moving about, overlooking and directing the movements in progress. Just outside of Sharpsburg is a small encampment of hospital tents, accommodating the wounded left by the rebels in their retreat. They number three or four hundred, and include many severe cases. Two of the surgeons remain with and have charge of them. They also receive from our surgeons all the attention and supplies they need. There are not many officers among them that were of a higher grade than Captain.

The rebel forces are now in a very bad position. They are demoralized and disappointed with the result of their trip into Maryland. The nights are now cold, and the rebels begin to suffer from lack of blankets and clothing. There is no doubt that, if attacked in front by McClellan, they will be defeated, as the morale of our troops was never better than now.

The rebel line of communication with Richmond is so long that it can easily be sufficiently interrupted by a demonstration on any railroad point at or above Gordonsville, by a force preceding from Washington. At the same time, it is well known that the rebel force in the vicinity of Richmond is weak and inefficient, so that a force proceeding up James river from Fortress Monroe, if supported by a sufficient gunboat power, would meet with no great opposition in making its way directly to the rebel capital. So apparent are these facts, that it cannot be possible that the rebel army under Lee, or the rebel capital, can stand a siege with a very short time.—Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY.—When the gunboat *Beauregard* was sunk at the battle of Memphis, she had on her a quantity of cotton sewed along her sides, for defense; most of it was recovered and sold for \$9,400, which sum was deposited in a portable iron safe, and kept in the purser's office on the gunboat *Six*, lying in the middle of the river opposite this city. Orders had been received for the distribution of this sum among the proper parties as prize money, when on Wednesday it was discovered that the money, safe and all, had been stolen and carried off. How an iron safe that requires two men to carry it, could be carried off from a boat anchored in the middle of the river, and watched over day and night by watches set every four hours, is more than can be guessed. No searching or inquiry has yet been made in this strange and unaccountable robbery.—Mem. Bulletin, 26.

Quartermaster Shoemaker, of the Sixth Ohio, Guthrie Gray regiment, is supposed to be in the hands of the enemy. The regiment is encamped near this city.

TELEGRAPHIC.

From Yesterday's Evening News.

Richmond, Virginia, Advice to September 27th.

Rebel Wounded Straggling and Suffering.

A Rebel Surgeon's Opinion of the Service.

A Skirmish near Shepardstown.

Sigel asks to be Relieved.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 29.

The flag of truce boat brought down five families from Richmond, bound North. The Richmond Dispatch of September 27th says:

"Our army is daily increasing by accessions of stragglers and conscripts. Whatever may be the intended movements of Lee, he is perfectly successful in keeping them concealed. What is concealed from our people finds little chance of making its way to the enemy. Up to Tuesday last our pickets extended to the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry. It is not probable that the Federal army will attempt to cross the Potomac against us at present."

"Romney is occupied by our rangers. Five hundred Yankees, many of them wounded, are expected to arrive to-day from Gordonsville. If they arrive in season, they may be included in the number of released prisoners that we shall send to Aikens' Landing to-day. On Thursday, 67 Yankee prisoners arrived from Gordonsville, including several commissioned officers, surgeons and nurses. The whole party will be sent home in a few days with 50 other Yankee civilians, and others. Twenty-one Yankee prisoners, captured in North Carolina, arrived at this place yesterday."

The Dispatch also mentions the fact that Abraham has issued a proclamation to liberate the slaves, but makes no further comment on the subject.

The Dispatch contains an item from a Texas paper, dated Sept. 3, which says Sam Houston is yet alive and well, and living on his old homestead.

The Richmond Examiner says that the public highway in the valley of Virginia, from Winchester to Staunton, is now filled with suffering and wounded soldiers—poor fellows who were in the terrible fights of Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, and especially in the terrible fight of Wednesday of last week. They left the battle-field for home or the hospital, and were too weak to proceed, and had no money to procure their passage. It is exceedingly painful and sorrowful to see these poor, ragged, toll-worn, battle-scarred heroes, trudging wearily and languidly along. Let them be looked after at once.

The same paper complains of the frequent failures of the Southern mails.

The Examiner also remarks that the debates in Congress on the conscription bill should be conducted in a way to influence the public mind. It complains particularly of the speech of Conrad, of Louisiana, on the subject, and adds that the word 'States' means much more than is implied in Conrad's limited lexicon. States are not political organizations, but they are sovereignities.

(Correspondence of the New York Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.

General Sigel has asked to be relieved of his command. His letter to the President gives the following reasons for the course which he has found it necessary to pursue:

First—Because he was placed under the command of a junior officer without the knowledge of the President, although the President alone has the power to place a junior over a senior officer of the same grade.

Second—Because his command has gradually been reduced first by the removal from it of two divisions—Cook's and Cook's—and then of two brigades—Piatt's and Millroy's.

Third—Because none of the regiments used or ready for him, except one, has been assigned to him, nor have others been given him in their places.

Fourth—Because of the grossly abusive manner in which Halleck has treated him, and so on.

Fifth—Because his little command has been placed in an exceedingly exposed position, and ordered to perform tasks that are impossible for it and require a large command.

Sixth—Because he cannot procure horses or equipment for his artillery and cavalry, and hence these arms of the service are comparatively useless to him.

Seventh—Because all his requests and requisitions are neglected or refused, on account of which his troops are discouraged and comparatively inefficient, and many have not been paid for six months.

Eighth—Because he cannot expect reinforcements, and because his troops, for whom he is doubly concerned, are made the innocent sufferers on his account, and is persuaded that they would far better under another commander.

A statement that regiments raised expressly for Sigel had not been given to him, is confirmed by the testimony of the Governors of six States: Governors Yates, Blair, Kirk, Trimble, and Sprague, who are anxious to know why this is and are urging the authorities to carry out the promise which they made at the time permission to raise regiments in each of the States for Gen. Sigel.

Several Western Governors are urging the appointment of Hooker to the command of the Union armies in the Mississippi valley.

Judge Lane, of Northern Alabama, is here. He urges, as do all men who live in that section of the country, the importance of taking possession of East Tennessee, and holding it against all rebel comers. He says that if our lines extended to the whole southern boundary of Tennessee, the rebel army of the west would be entirely unable to support itself. Speaking from a thorough knowledge of the nature of the country south of that line, he says it is impossible of procuring the requisite supplies. He considers the recent movement northward of rebel armies to be, in the main, great foraging expeditions in search of bread.

It is stated by very respectable authority that Cassius M. Clay will, after all, return to Russia. The reason assigned is his inability to agree with the Administration in regard to the conduct of the war.

The statement gains credence from the rumors which have, for sometime, prevailed of Mr. Cameron's expected return on a visit.

The Times correspondence asserts that the conscription act is being actively and most rigidly enforced in that portion of Eastern Virginia now occupied by the rebel troops—every white male person between fifteen and sixty-five years being pressed into the rebel service. The rebels have also impressed all the negroes into their services as teamsters and laborers in the Quartermaster's Department.

The statement going the rounds of the press to the effect that, previous to his leaving Washington for Frederick, McClellan advised the abandonment of Harper's Ferry as an untenable position, is unfounded.

Gen. Harney had an interview to-day, with the Secretary of War, but the objects and results have not transpired.

Baltimore, Sept. 29.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia North American gives the following:

A ride from the center of the army of the Potomac to its right wing, at Williamsport, gives one an idea of the immense number of men and aggregation of material that has been brought together. For 13 miles the eye never loses sight of our camps.

Dr. McLaughlin, of Bradley Johnson's staff, gave himself up to the pickets of the Eighth Maryland. He stated he was utterly tired of the rebel service, and would sooner be in Fort McHenry than with their army in Virginia.

Early this morning a large force of cavalry crossed the Potomac at Blackburn's ford and moved off towards Shepardstown. They had not returned when I close this letter.

Our scouts visit Shepardstown frequently, by day, while rebel cavalry still come there at night, that place being held by neither. At Shepardstown, ferry, on this side of the Potomac, there are over two hundred wounded rebel prisoners, guarded by the Ninety-first Pennsylvania regiment, and under care of six rebel surgeons. The men are of a desperately wounded class.

Our advance is four or five miles out, and a rebel force composed of men from Louisiana and North Carolina troops, are in our immediate front, and show a disposition to contest our further advance.

A spirited cavalry and artillery skirmish took place this morning, in which we were most did well, and drove the rebels some distance. A rebel cavalry officer was captured and brought into the Ferry.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.

The following report of the victory of Antietam has been forwarded to headquarters of the army by General McClellan:

NEAR SHARPSBURG, Sept. 29, 1862, M.

To Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief of the United States Army.

I have the honor to report the following as some of the results of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam: At South Mountain, we lost 443 dead, 1,800 wounded, and 76 missing. Total, 2,319. At Antietam, we lost 1,043 killed, 9,417 wounded, and 1,043 missing. Total, 11,503. Total loss in the two battles, 14,794.

The loss of the rebels in the two battles, as near as can be ascertained from the number of dead found upon the field, and from other data, will not fall short of the following estimate by Major Davis, Assistant Inspector General, who superintended the burial of the dead, reports about three thousand rebels buried upon the field of Antietam by our troops. Previous to this, however, the rebels had buried some of their own dead upon the distant portion of the battle-field, which they occupied after the battle, and which will probably result in a further loss.

The loss of the rebels at South Mountain cannot be ascertained with accuracy, but as our troops drove them from the commencement of the action, and as a much greater number of their dead were seen on the field than of our own men, it is not unreasonable to suppose that their loss was greater than ours. Estimating the killed at 500, the total rebels killed in the two battles would be 10,000. According to the ratio of our own killed and wounded, this would make their loss in wounded 18,742.

As nearly as can be determined at this time, the number of prisoners taken by our troops in the two battles was 12,000. The lowest estimate, amount to 5,000. The full returns will, no doubt, show a larger number of these, about 12,000, are wounded.

This gives a rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners of 35,542. It is to be observed that this does not include their stragglers, the number of whom is said to be by citizens very large.

It may be safely concluded, therefore, that the rebel army lost over 35,000 men in the two battles. This loss was the first encountered the enemy in Maryland until he was driven back into Virginia.

We captured 13 guns and 47 caissons and nine limbers, two field batteries, two mountain batteries and 300 horses. We have not lost a single gun or color on the battle-field of Antietam. Fourteen thousand small arms were collected, besides the large number carried off by citizens, and those distributed on the ground in rear of the other unarmed men in the army immediately after the battle at South Mountain. No collection of small arms was made, owing to the haste of the pursuit from that point. Four hundred were taken from the opposite side of the Potomac.

(Signed) Geo. B. McClellan,

[illegible]

